

men, many of whom are said to be high chiefs in Sinn Féin who had come here to direct the uprising. The original outbreak is officially characterized as a concerted attempt to kill officers and former officers engaged in government work who lived in the city away from the barracks.

Not Ready for Outbreak.

There is no doubt that the leaders on neither side wanted a general outbreak. Only last night a Sinn Féin leader talking with the correspondent of The New York Herald said it was the last thing they sought, because they realized their inferiority to the Government forces. Castle officials also warmly assert they do not want any measures to assume a grand scale because of the political effect in England.

It is, nevertheless, freely admitted in both quarters that mysterious deaths and disappearances on both sides in the particularly brutal form that many recent killings have taken have wrought up the rank and file to a high pitch, and that any particular incident might set off the powder.

Just the proper combinations for such incidents occurred to-day. The body of Father Griffin, the Galway curate who was kidnapped last Sunday, was found shot through the head in a depression of the hills near Barna, six miles from Galway. Michael Blake and James O'Neill, after being acquitted by court-martial of the killing of Constable Oakley last July, were held up on the road and shot to death by a party of armed and uniformed men on their way home to Limerick.

Griffin, though a Sinn Féin, openly attacked the Sinn Féin killings from his pulpit. The Government says that Sinn Féin opened fire on him, but his own parishioners and every one else in Ireland blame the Black and Tans. It is reported that a Government man passed Barna hills just before the body was found.

The first killings in Dublin were recorded when the ambulance called at the Mount Street hospital, where it found MacLean and Smith shot. A report says that ten or twelve armed civilians called and killed the two officers in bed and shot and wounded their landlady when he feared about the interference.

Wife Sees Officer Killed.

In the same area a passing lorry heard cries for help and found a party attempting to kill a military officer. The assailants escaped. Capt. Newberry, who shot dead in his own residence in Lower Baggott street. He made a good fight for his life, wounding one of his assailants, and was finally killed in the presence of his wife.

Capt. Fitzgerald was attacked by twenty men in his house in Earlsfort Terrace. Upper Mount street saw perhaps the bitterest fighting of the day. Bennett and Almes were seized by a gang and brought to a house, where Mahon, said to be an officer in the tanks, was also seized. The three were taken up in a back room and killed out of hand.

A woman in the house yelled, "The officers are being murdered!" and a passing lorry laden with seven Black and Tan soldiers and civilian clothes immediately surrounded the house and sent Garvin and Morris from their number to get aid from the barracks. These two messengers were later found killed in nearby gardens. The rest of the party forced an entry to the house and exchanged shots with the armed civilians, succeeding in arresting four armed men, one of whom was wounded.

Hotel assassinations at the Hotel Greham were carried out by a party of fifteen, who held up the servants, examined the registers and forced the hall porter at the point of a gun to lead them to MacCorrell's room, while five covered the servants with drawn revolvers. McCormick was shot while sitting up in bed reading a newspaper. The attack was in the next room and started for the door when he heard the shot, but was killed before he reached it.

Heavy toll was taken of ranking officers at 28 Upper Pembroke place. Major Dowling and Capt. Price, both in uniform, were killed at their bedroom doors, while Coles, Montgomery and Woodcock and Capt. Kinnely were seriously wounded. One officer at 22 Lower George street reported a miraculous escape when he dropped on his knee to open the door in answer to a knock. A dozen bullets flew over his head and the assailants fled.

By the Associated Press.

DUBLIN, Nov. 22.—Some 15,000 persons were watching Tipperary-Dublin teams playing football when lorries with auxiliaries arrived outside the Croke Park. The Black and Tan soldiers completely surrounded the grounds, mounting machine guns on the roof of the stadium and the park and then burst through the gates.

One account of what followed says shots were fired and the crowd fled in the consternation of the spectators, the auxiliaries opened fire on the crowd from various quarters.

An official version of the affair says that the auxiliary police visited Croke Park for the purpose of searching the crowd, as it was known that many persons connected with the murders earlier in the day were present. Indeed, some came to Dublin ostensibly to attend the match.

According to this account ten persons were killed. After spectators and players had vacated the park, no fewer than thirty revolvers were found on the ground.

An eyewitness describing the scene said that while the football match was in progress parties of Black and Tan armed with rifles came on the field. They were booed by the crowd and almost immediately they fired into the masses of people. This was the first time he counted more than thirty who fell.

A stampede ensued and many were bruised and trampled upon in their efforts to escape from the grounds. Soon airplanes were observed flying in the sky and the wildest rumors were current as to what was likely to happen.

GOVERNMENT SEEKS TO PREVENT REPRIAL
Brutal Nature of Murders Increases Fears.

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Nov. 21.—The Government entertains grave apprehension about eventualities to-night, and all precautions have been taken to prevent reprisals by the police and military. The police barracks in Dublin have been picketed to prevent the men from leaving their quarters. There are large detached forces near Dublin, however, which are harder to control. Everything has been done, nevertheless, to forestall retaliatory measures.

The members of the attacking party who invaded homes in various parts of Dublin also searched the premises of their victims, as though seeking to obtain evidence of the activities of the men slain or wounded in the enforcement of the law.

A Cork despatch to the Exchange Telegraph says that auxiliary police in London, who were in search of a detective who had been kidnapped, are reported to have fired indiscriminately and thrown bombs. Notices also were circulated threatening the people of Cork if the missing detective was not returned.

Fire broke out in Dublin this evening in various places, says the Dublin correspondent of the Daily Mail. Twelve houses were among those arrested to fire.

SLAIN PRIEST FOUND IN BOG AT GALWAY

Father Griffin, Missing for Week, Had Been Shot by Kidnappers.

ANOTHER IS THREATENED

Cottagers Say Lorry Load of Men Came to Lonely Spot at Night.

GALWAY, Ireland, Nov. 21.—The body of Father Griffin, the priest who disappeared several days ago, was found yesterday in a shallow grave about four miles from Galway. There was a bullet wound in his temple.

The body of Father Griffin, who was the curate of Bushy Park, was found in a bog by the roadside near Barna, four miles from Galway. Volunteers had been searching for the curate since he was kidnapped by three unknown persons last Sunday. A party of country aids made the discovery.

The body observed in the bog what appeared to be a recent upturn. They began probing into the mound with sticks and finally uncovered the skeleton and the overcoat of the priest, without proceeding further they sent for priests in Galway, and when they arrived, working under their direction by moonlight, unearthed the body of the curate.

Cottagers in this bleak and sparsely inhabited part of the countryside tell of the mysterious arrival at midnight last Sunday, following the kidnapping of Father Griffin, of a lorry load of men. The lorry halted near the spot where the body was found and about twenty minutes the lamps were re-lit and the party drove away.

When the body of Father Griffin was brought into Galway to-day it was placed in the high altar of the parish church. Huge crowds passed before the bier, while three priests knelt before by reciting the rosary. The first intimation townsfolk had of the tragedy was an announcement made by the priest at the morning masses.

At St. Joseph's Church, where Father Griffin presided, pathetic scenes of grief were witnessed. The priests omitted the usual sermon and confined themselves to relating incidents of the life of Father Griffin and paying tribute to him. They declared that the priest had earned a martyr's crown and begged the congregation to pray for the repose of his soul, but not to forget also to pray for his murderers.

Although a number of priests lately have been ill treated or threatened, Father Griffin is the first to forfeit his life. In fact, no priest has been done to death in Ireland in many years. Father O'Meara, Father Griffin's colleague and senior curate, with whom Father Griffin lived, said in his church today that he had received five written threats of death since last May, and that he did not dare sleep in his own home. He added that Father Griffin had never received any threats.

SAY SINN FEINERS PICKETS FIRED FIRST

Report to London Places Blame for Outbreak at Park.

LONDON, Nov. 21.—A despatch received in London from official sources in Dublin says that when mixed forces of military and constabulary surrounded Croke Park they were fired upon by Sinn Féin pickets when seen approaching and returned the fire, killing and wounding a number. About 3,000 persons were then driven off and afterward many revolvers were found.

In addition to the casualties due to the firing, this despatch says, a man and a woman were killed in the crush owing to the crowd stampeding.

The question as to how the shooting began has not been established. Some brief reports suggest that it was in reprisal for the morning's killings, while others concur in the official statement that the troops were sent to the game to round up persons suspected of participation in the murders and were fired on by Sinn Féiners and retaliated.

The official statement of the casualties has not been challenged up to the present time, but one report received in London says all the hospitals in Dublin are filled with wounded.

\$600,000 TRAIN LOOT TRACED IN WEEK

Two More Arrests Made in Huge Robbery.

Special Despatch to The New York Herald.

OMAHA, Neb., Nov. 21.—More than \$600,000 of the loot of the treasure car of the Transcontinental Fast Mail, which was robbed between Omaha and Council Bluffs one week ago, has been traced, according to announcements here to-day.

Half a million of this amount was in Liberty bonds destined from San Francisco to Chicago. Fifty thousand was in cash. Sixty thousand dollars in bank notes was going from Portland, Ore., to Chicago. This half million in bonds has not before figured in the estimated loot and is entirely separate and apart from the \$800,000 in bonds which were burned.

Admissions alleged to have been made late last night by Fred E. Poffenberger, a result in the arrest to-day of Poffenberger's father, Fred A. Poffenberger, and his brother, Clyde.

Seven thousand dollars in currency which Clyde is alleged to have admitted he had received from his brother Fred was found in an outhouse, the officials declared. Another thousand was found buried in a cornfield near the home of the elder Poffenberger.

ARNSTEIN TRIAL WAITS ON JUDGE'S HEALTH

Conspiracy Case May Begin in Washington To-day.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—Whether the trial of Julius W. (Nicky) Arnstein on charges of conspiracy in the \$2,000,000 bond thefts would begin in the District of Columbia Supreme Court to-morrow depended to-night on the health of Justice Gould, who has been absent from the bench for several days. It was believed earlier, however, that Arnstein, who was indicted by Grand Jury here last spring, charged with conspiring to bring stolen securities into the District would be brought to trial some time this week.

Several alleged go-betweens in the bond robbery, who also were named in the indictment, including three Washington men, will be brought to trial with Arnstein.

LEAGUE ENVOYS HELD UP AS FIGHT GOES ON

Reds Bring Up Fresh Troops on Polish Frontier.

By the Associated Press.

WARSAW, Nov. 21.—Fighting with renewed energy is reported in the North between Gen. Zeligowski, commander of the insurgent Polish troops, and the Lithuanians, and at various points beyond the Polish frontier, where the Reds have brought up fresh forces and thrown them against Balakovich in Polesia and against Dermyn, Pavlenko and Petura in Ukraine.

From Vilna it is reported that the Lithuanians have launched an offensive against central Lithuania, which has been repelled with a counter stroke, driving the Lithuanians northwest and taking prisoners, including a Lithuanian general, and the towns of Gedroja and Swiceni, northeast of Kovno.

At last accounts the League of Nations commission of control, headed by Col. Chardigny, which is attempting to mediate the territorial dispute between the Kovno Government and Zeligowski, has been held up for several days.

According to advices from various sources the Bolsheviks centering upon Balakovich have assembled nine divisions in the region of Borysov and Bobruisk, the Red offensive being directed against Balakovich or drive him across the Polish frontier, where his forces will be interned.

LEAGUE 1921 BUDGET PUT AT \$4,200,000

Surplus Reported First Year, With \$2,000,000 of Last Appropriation Spent.

Details of the past expenses of the League of Nations and the estimated amount to be spent in the coming year were made public yesterday by the League of Nations Bureau of the League to Enforce Peace, of which William H. Taft is president.

"It is now possible to form a pretty correct idea what the world will have to pay for the new form of insurance represented by the league," the statement says. "As the figures now stand it seems as if the premiums would prove surprisingly small."

The first budget provided for an estimated income of \$1,200,000 for the time between May 5, 1919, when the preliminary organization of the league was formed, until March 31 of this year, but the States which came in contributed actually \$1,356,372. Of this \$544,142 was spent.

The second budget, extending from April 1 last until the end of this year, was \$2,000,000. All of this was spent and included the expenses of winding up various votes, such as the evacuation of prisoners to and from Russia and the first payment on property acquired by the league for its permanent seat at Geneva.

It is planned to spend during 1921 a total of \$4,200,000. This is divided into several items: Permanent headquarters and equipment, \$400,000; council, assembly and secretariat, \$1,200,000; various permanent organizations, \$700,000; reserve fund, \$470,000, and labor office, \$1,400,000.

Concerning the method of raising this money the statement says:

"An international commission has been set at work on a system providing for an absolutely just apportionment of the total cost of the league among the forty-one members and its report will come before the assembly for action. In the meantime the system used by the Postal Union has been applied. It divides the total cost into a certain number of units, then all the nations are divided into seven classes that have to pay from one to twenty-five units each."

There are ten countries in the first class, paying 25 units, or \$104,760 each, of the amount levied to the end of this year. These are the British Empire, Canada, Australia, South Africa, British India, China, France, Italy, Japan and Poland. Spain, in the second class, pays \$85,680; Belgium, Rumania, Brazil, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Sweden and Switzerland, in the third class, pay \$62,700 each; Denmark, Norway, Portugal and Yugoslavia, in the fourth class, pay \$41,640; Argentina, Chile, Colombia, Greece and Peru, in the fifth class, pay \$29,920; Bolivia, Cuba, Guatemala, Haiti, New Zealand, Panama, Paraguay, Persia, Salvador, San Marino and Venezuela, in the sixth class, pay \$12,552; and Liberia and Honduras, in the seventh class, pay \$4,184.

The League to Enforce Peace compares the cost to the United States for the coming year had she entered the league—\$220,296—with \$219,211,165, the amount appropriated by this country in 1913, a year of peace, for army, navy and other military expenses, and with the sum of \$10,221,231,435, the amount appropriated by Congress in 1918 after the United States had entered the war.

"Such a comparison shows that belonging to the league next year would cost us exactly one-tenth of one per cent of what we spent on armaments during a single year before the war, while it would amount to something like two-thousandths of one per cent of what the cost of our belligerency reached in 1918," the statement says.

"What the war cost us indirectly during the same year is of course pure reckoning, but the sum was undoubtedly so great that the mere bookkeeping expenses exceeded the entire cost of running the League of Nations."

BLOW IN BOXING BOUT KILLS U. OF V. STUDENT

First Swing to Jaw Finishes Gymnasium Sport.

BURLINGTON, Vt., Nov. 21.—Donald R. Hendrick of Franklin, 23 years old, a freshman at the University of Vermont, died in a hospital early to-day from the effects of an injury sustained when he was knocked out in a boxing match in the university gymnasium last night.

The bout was part of one of the annual freshman-sophomore activities and Hendrick was pitted against Thomas Purcell, a sophomore and a member of the varsity football team. A minute after the match started Hendrick was knocked out with a swing to the jaw. When he fell his head hit the floor beyond the mat.

An autopsy, performed to-day showed that death was caused by a cerebral hemorrhage. No action was taken against Purcell.

STORM MOVING EAST OVER GREAT LAKES

Shifting Winds May Turn Into Gale With Rain.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—Storm warnings were ordered displayed on all of the Great Lakes to-day by the Weather Bureau, which reported that a storm was moving east-northeast with increasing intensity.

"Fresh shifting winds will become northwest," the bureau's forecast stated, "and probably will reach gale force with rain."

LEAGUE TROOPS ARE HALTED BY SPANISH

Continued from First Page.

supersovereignty idea. The question is: Does admission to the league imply de jure recognition by every member of the league?

The question was raised by Jonkheer Van Karnebeck of Holland, a renowned jurist who seems intent on showing how closely the covenant is worded and the danger therein from the viewpoint of international law. If the question is answered affirmatively here it means that the governments surrender to the league the sovereign right of forming the basis of world diplomacy.

The question has halted the work of the committee, Rene Viviani of France quickly stressing its importance for France, especially in the case of the former Russian States, but not mentioning Austria and Germany. Although Lord Robert Cecil of Great Britain answered the question in the negative, M. Politis, the Greek Foreign Minister, and many others, insisted in an otherwise bitter discussion, on the jurists reporting on Monday.

Of the three sub-committees formed the most important deals with Austria and Bulgaria, and Lord Robert Cecil heads them. It is seemingly controlled by those who favor the admission of these nations to the league. Some of the members profess to believe they will finish their work in three weeks, but in view of the nature of many of the questions raised this seems doubtful.

U. S. and Britain Hit by Pool.

Signor Tittoni of Italy, chairman of the finance commission, over protests yesterday, insisted on including the raw material pool scheme in an agenda which is aimed at Great Britain and the United States and has the support apparently of many nations.

The economic question involved in Signor Tittoni's pooling proposal is really an enormous issue, Belgium, Poland and Czechoslovakia are among the nations that support Italy. Signor Tittoni is going around among the delegates with his argument that economic dependence means political dependence; that upon it depends future peace or war, and that since the war Great Britain and the United States have refused to open up barriers that did not exist before the war which, if persisted in, will lead inevitably to a great economic war and eventually to war itself.

This argument which he repeated yesterday before the commission he heads stirred up Great Britain and all her dominions, one of whose leading delegates told the correspondent of The New York Herald today that he was telling the proposition, if persisted in, meant the wreck of the league. Canada tried to rule it out of order in the committee, but was defeated. To the British delegation, until March 31 of this year, but the States which came in contributed actually \$1,356,372. Of this \$544,142 was spent.

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Top Off Your Thanksgiving Dinner—

A club package of Herbert Tareyton London Cigarettes on the Thanksgiving dinner table will add a final touch of elegance to the occasion. Your guests will like them.

"There's something about them you'll like."

Club packages of one hundred, \$1.45.

Club packages of fifty, \$.75.

Your dealer or Club has them.

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TO DEFINE DUTIES UNDER ARTICLE X.

Committee Considering Applications of 14 States.

By the Associated Press.

GENEVA, Nov. 21.—The responsibilities of the League of Nations and the responsibilities of its individual members under Article X of the covenant are one question the committee on admission of new members is considering in connection with the applications of fourteen States, not including Germany. These applications are now in the hands of sub-committees. They are:

Finland, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania and Luxembourg, referred to subcommittee presided over by M. Poulet; Austria, Bulgaria, Albanian and Liechtenstein, referred to subcommittee presided over by Lord Robert Cecil, and Georgia, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Ukraine and Costa Rica, subcommittee presided over by Dr. Fridtjof Nansen, Norway.

Besides responsibilities under Article X, the committees will consider in respect to each applicant the following questions: Is its application in shape? Is the government applying recognized de jure or de facto, and by which States? Is the applicant nation one with a stable government and settled frontiers? What are its size and population? Is it self governing? What has been its conduct, including both acts and assurances, with regard to its international obligations?

The latter question is supposed to have been inspired by the French member of the committee, M. Viviani, with a view to any proposition that may be submitted to elect Germany. The prescriptions of the League as to armaments will also be considered in connection with the military power of each applicant.

While in the opinion of the delegation the first week's work of the assembly has been satisfactorily accomplished, final concrete solutions are not expected on all questions because most of the important problems are complicated by the absence of the United States, Russia and the Central European Powers. It is hoped, however, that fundamental plans will be laid to control armaments, to raise an international court of justice, and put in force the blockade against any Power breaking the covenant.

Slight amendments to the covenant may be made, though many delegates hold that the entire question should await propositions from the United States which they expect as a result of President-elect Harding's consultations. Some of the delegates intend to make an issue on the supremacy of the assembly over the council by fighting for election of all the members of the council by the assembly, thus taking the control out of the hands of the big Powers, which under present conditions name a majority. This would involve the revision of the covenant under which it would be impossible to reach the required unanimity.

The Knickerbocker Ice Company began making pure, crystal clear, artificial ice in 1898. They now have 19 plants working to supply New York's big demand.

3 T's Thanksgiving—Turkey—Trimmings

Just to give the family appetite an extra whet let grown-ups and youngsters peek into the refrigerator. There the festive bird, cranberries jelled to a turn, celery and other delicacies are being protected by Knickerbocker Ice. Then you'll be thankful that, unlike the Pilgrim Fathers, you're not dependent upon the weather for ice.

Knickerbocker ICE Company

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WHOLESALE

Foie gras pies stuffed with truffles

Ernest DALBIS and Co.

GAILLAC-S-TARN FRANCE

Correspondents all over the world

In the Dining-Car

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As you take your seat and order your meal, have you ever stopped to consider that you are but one of 10,726 persons served every day on these Lines? That twenty years of thought and effort and planning stand behind the serving of this single luncheon or dinner?

This dining-car service, concentrated under one roof would, in itself, constitute a problem; but, scattered over a territory embracing twelve thousand miles or more, it represents a responsibility of even greater magnitude.

DID you know that the New York Central Lines purchase 2,015,000 pounds of meat a year for consumption in their diners? That there are 154 dining-cars like that in which you are riding, and that this number is being rapidly increased? Twelve new dining-cars will soon be completed and in use. These cars cost approximately \$46,000 each—an investment which would make possible quite a commodious night-and-day city restaurant.

The number of waiters who serve the traveling public on these Lines is 884, and in the course of a year 42,993 bushels of potatoes are bought; 235,392 pounds of butter; 720,000 loaves of bread; 365,475 pounds of chicken; 371,193 pounds of sugar; and 324,060 dozen eggs.

In the compact kitchens are 651 busy cooks. And the unbelievable sum of 14,076,108 pieces of linen are laundered every year.

EVERY employee in our dining-cars is physically examined at the time of his engagement and at stated intervals thereafter, and must pass exacting tests.

Under the pressure of many transportation problems, the comfort and convenience of passengers have always been major considerations on the New York Central Lines.

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